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# WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

## Shepilov Seeks Arab Amity

### Starts Mid-East Tour in Egypt

Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov, who arrived in Egypt June 16 on the first leg of a Mid-Eastern tour scheduled to include Syria, Lebanon & Greece, told Egyptian farm workers & Govt. officials in the Nile Valley village of Bernesht June 18 that "the Arab countries may rely on the Soviet Union as their unselfish, faithful & reliable friend." [See p. 181B]

Shepilov, who attacked the "aggressive Baghdad [METO] military bloc," said in his June 18 speech that the USSR wanted "to improve relations & establish friendship [with] the U.S., France, Britain, Greece, Turkey, with all our neighbors," but it "cannot go on at the expense of our good relations with the Arab countries, with our friends in the East." [See p. 141G2]

#### Offers Trade, Atomic-Aswan Aid

Shepilov, invited to Cairo to attend celebrations centering on British evacuation of the Suez Canal zone, conferred with Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser, Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi, War Min. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer & Soviet Amb.-to-Egypt Yevgeni D. Kiselev June 16 & reportedly presented Egyptian Trade & Commerce Min. Abu Nusseir June 17 with a list of industrial goods that the USSR was ready to trade for Egyptian cotton. [See p. 134E1]

Soviet Embassy spokesmen in Cairo confirmed June 18 that Shepilov & Nasser had discussed Soviet-Egyptian trade, and Russian aid for Egyptian atomic plans [see p. 134A2] & the Aswan High Dam project June 17. Egyptian sources said June 18 that the USSR had offered £400 million Egyptian ($1.112 billion) for the Aswan project under terms of 20 yr. repayment at 2%. [See p. 134G1]

(Intl. Bank Pres. Eugene R. Black arrived in Cairo June 19 following a 3 day visit with King Saud of Saudi Arabia. Egypt was reported June 19 to be continuing negotiations with the Bank, the U.S. & Britain on Western financing for the Aswan project. Cairo reports said June 19 that the U.S.-British offer was based on an initial gift of $70 million & later loans of $80-$150 million.) [See pp. 143G2-A3, 134G1]

(2 warships described by observers as "heavy Russian destroyers" were displayed in Alexandria harbor on Suez Evacuation Day, June 18. Named the *Victorious* & *Nasser*, they had been delivered to Egypt June 11. British dispatches reported June 6 that 2 destroyers flying the Polish flag had passed through the English Channel, possibly headed toward Egypt.) [See p. 174D3]

## British Forces Leave Suez

The 74-yr. British occupation of the Suez Canal Zone physically ended in Port Said June 14 when Brig. John H. S. Lacey handed Navy House keys to Egyptian Lt. Col. Abdullah Azouni & joined his rear guard of 11 officers & 80 men aboard a Cyprus-bound British LST. Lacey left behind 800 British civilians manning Suez Zone repair, supply & RAF transit installations under the Oct. 1954 agreement for Egyptian control of the area. [See Vol. XIV, p. 346A3]

Egyptian Premier Nasser, attending Evacuation Day celebrations in Port Said June 18, was hailed by cheering crowds as he toured the city in an open car. Nasser formally raised the Egyptian flag over the Suez Zone & said that Egypt had kept a "rendezvous with destiny when it saw the remnants of the foreign invader sneak out, back to where they came from."

British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd said in a letter to the Cairo newspaper *El Akhbar* June 18 that he regretted that the Suez agreement had failed to bring a "new era of friendship" between Britain & Egypt. Under the pact, Britain retained nearly 50% of the stock of the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez, which controlled the canal under a lease expiring in 1968. [See p. 75F1]

(The Suez company's annual report Apr. 1 listed an increase of 11% in traffic for 1955, with 14,666 vessels carrying 107.5 million tons through the canal. 65% of the tonnage traffic reported was in oil products carried by 7,878 tankers. The 48 nations using the canal were led by Britain, which accounted for 28.3% of the tonnage traffic, followed by Norway with 13.5%. Liberia 12.1%, France 8%. U.S. flag tonnage ranked 9th, but shipments in U.S.-controlled vessels under Liberian, Panamanian & Honduran registry made the actual American share of Suez traffic 2d only to Britain's.) [See Vol. XV, pp. 186G1, 171E2]

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### Week in Headlines

**International**

*Shepilov bid for Soviet-Arab friendship during Egyptian visit.*
*Britain completed withdrawal of armed forces from Suez.*
*Israel replaced Forgn. Min. Sharett with Mrs. Golda Myerson.*
*Adenauer, French Forgn. Min. Pineau visited Washington.*
*Arab-Asian bloc took Algerian issue to UN Security Council.*
*Neutral Nations truce teams ousted from South Korea on charges Reds violated armistice agreement.*
*Dutch Govt. reappointed after Parliamentary elections.*

**United States**

*Senate committees favored partial restoration of foreign aid cut, more funds for AF; Senate hearings on TV network operations opened.*
*United Steelworkers set June 30 strike deadline.*
*Died: IBM founder Thomas J. Watson.*

(Egypt was reported June 7 to have expelled from the country Alan East of Ismailia & Margaret French of Port Suez, English school directors, because they taught Christianity to Moslem pupils. Egyptian law required that children be taught their parents' religion.) [See Vol. XV, p. 418A2]

#### Nasser Eases Rule, Exhorts Arabs

Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser moved to curtail military junta rule in Egypt June 19 with proclamations that ended martial law & press censorship in effect since 1952 [see Vol. XIV, p. 129-E3]. Nasser told a Cairo rally June 19 that "we must strengthen ourselves to liberate all Arabs . . . so that the Palestine tragedy may not be repeated [&] we may be able to restore to the people of Palestine their rights to freedom & existence." [See p. 174E1]

Nasser said June 19 that all 2,000 to 2,900 political prisoners had been freed. He promised that the Revolution Command Council would be dissolved following his election to the presidency & approval of a new Egyptian constitution (to be submitted in a June 23 plebiscite open to women & compulsory for all males over 18). He said that he hoped the next meeting of Arab nations would include members of a "free" Algeria & that Egypt "must strive to liberate all Arab countries, from Morocco to Baghdad." [See p. 175G1]

## Israel Replaces Sharett

Moshe Sharett was replaced by Labor Min. Golda Myerson as Israeli Foreign Minister June 17, reportedly because Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion felt Sharett was too cautious in his policies toward the Arab states.

Ben-Gurion told the Knesset June 19, in debate following the change

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in Foreign Ministers, that Israel would reject any settlement of its dispute with the Arabs "imposed" by other states & would insist on recognition of its present borders. However, he warned, any Israeli move to launch "a preventive war would be madness." [See p. 174E2]

The Knesset June 19 voted confidence in Ben-Gurion's Cabt., 65-20 with 6 abstentions, after he said that: if Israeli borders were open to Arab marauders, they could not be closed to Israeli defenders [see p. 125F2]; the Sinai demilitarized zone could not be evacuated until Egypt ceased aggression & lifted the Suez blockade [see p. 125F2]; integration of new immigrants & settlement of sparsely populated areas of Israel would be continued.

Tel Aviv dispatches said June 17 that the shift from Sharett to Mrs. Myerson, succeeded as Labor Min. by Histadrut (Gen. Federation of Labor) Gen. Secy. Mordecai Namir, foreshadowed a more audacious foreign policy. Sharett, known as a moderate, had resisted Ben-Gurion's demands that he resign & had refused to be named Mapai (Labor) Party Secretary General.

In a farewell speech to the Knesset June 18, Sharett, head of Israeli & Jewish Agency foreign policy for 25 yrs., admitted his resignation was due to differences with Ben-Gurion but denied it was linked to any specific incident. Israeli reports June 18 dated the Sharett-Ben-Gurion rift from an Israeli "retaliation raid" on Syria in Dec. 1955, made while Sharett was in the U.S. asking military aid against the Arab states. [See Vol. XV, p. 407E3]

Wide World

**MRS. MYERSON**

**Mrs. Myerson,** 58, was born Golda Mabovitz in Kiev, Russia, & brought to U.S. at age 8 by her parents, who settled in Milwaukee, Wis. Educated & taught in Milwaukee public schools, later worked in Milwaukee, Chicago & New York as librarian. Married Zionist Morris Myerson, joined American Labor Zionist Org., emigrated to Israel at age 23 (1921). Settled in Merhavia as farm worker, assigned to Histadrut, elected to Women's Labor Council 1926. Represented Histadrut at intl. conferences, named World Zionist Org. delegate, Israeli air transport (Aviron Co.) dir., head of Political Dept. of Jewish Agency for Palestine. Appointed first Israeli Amb.-to-USSR June 22, 1948. Joined Ben-Gurion Cabt. as Labor & Social Insurance Min. Mar. 8, 1949. Headed Israeli UN Delegation 1953, then returned to Cabt. as Labor Min. Had acted as Forgn. Min. when Sharett was abroad. Mother of 2: son Menachem Myerson, who made debut as 'cellist in N.Y. 1953, & daughter employed as laborer in Israeli communal settlement.

#### Shepilov Invited to Israel

Israeli sources said June 17 that no reply had been received to an invitation extended to Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov [see p. 197B1] to visit Israel. The invitation had been extended by Israeli Forgn. Ministry Dir. Walter Eytan. Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin told Israeli Amb.-to-USSR Joseph Avidar June 18 at a French Embassy reception in Moscow that "we believe that you want peace." (André Philip, member of a French Socialist delegation to Moscow in May, said in Paris June 5 that Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev had denied anti-semitic feelings & told the group "there is still a cold war between us & Israel, but we expect to get it over quickly.") [See pp. 133E3, 26A1]

#### Other Palestine Developments

Among Arab-Israeli incidents reported June 3-17: one Israeli civilian was killed by Arab Legion fire near Jerusalem June 3; 2 Israelis were wounded by Jordanian gunfire near Jerusalem & 2 Israeli jet planes were charged with violating the Egyptian frontier in the Gaza area June 5; Egypt was charged June 6 with halting the Greek ship *Panngia,* bound for Elath, at Port Said May 25; an Israeli Arab was killed by infiltrators June 15 in Rab el-Armasha, near Syria; Israel complained June 17 of Arab raids from Lebanon in Upper Galilee. [See p. 174C2]

(Syrian UN delegate Ahmed el-Shukairy charged in UN Security Council debate May 31 that history had proved that Palestine "is nothing but southern Syria." Israeli UN delegate Abba Eban said May 31 that Shukairy's statement betrayed Syrian designs on Israel.) [See pp. 133E2, 111E1]

## WESTERN POLICY

### *Adenauer, Dulles Confer*

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles ended talks in Washington June 13 & said in a joint communiqué: they had "emphasized German reunification as a major objective of the West" & had concluded that "the attitude of the West toward the Soviet Union should be determined by [Russia's] endeavor to promote the reunification of Germany in freedom." [See p. 190A2]

Adenauer told a news conference in Washington June 13 that the USSR's "friendly smiles" were "much more effective & dangerous than former threats of a hot war." The Chancellor said that: he "would never be prepared to negotiate alone" with the USSR on reunification [see p. 149F2]; full German participation in NATO was essential to European security [see p. 190-E1]; West Germany had opened negotiations on establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel. [See Vol. XIII, p. 93H]

(Adenauer said in Bonn, on his return from the U.S. June 16, that he was "extraordinarily pleased" with results of the trip. He had met with Pres. Eisenhower June 14 [see p. 200A1]. He visited Chicago June 15, then went to Milwaukee same day & was awarded an honorary LLD degree by Marquette U. before leaving by air for Germany.) [See p. 190E1]

#### To Press Unification Issue

Speaking in Berlin June 17 on the 3d anniversary of the 1953 East German uprising [see Vol. XIII, p. 194H], Adenauer said that free world backing would win German unification "soon." The Chancellor told a Bonn news conference June 18 that German notes on reunification would be sent the U.S., Britain, France & USSR and that NATO members would meet to coordinate Western replies to the recent disarmament letter of Soviet Premier Bulganin. [See p. 189E3]

(Bonn dispatches June 15 said the German press had voiced "reserve & some misgivings" over failure of the Adenauer-Dulles talks to devise new tactics on reunification. Moscow *Izvestia* said June 13 that West Germany's abandonment of rearmament —"a policy cursed by the peoples & discredited by history"—would advance reunification.) [See p. 190G1]

### *Pineau Visits Washington*

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau arrived in Washington for policy talks June 15. In his opening meeting with State Secy. John Foster Dulles June 18, Pineau reviewed his recent tour of the USSR [see p. 158F1] & urged relaxation of U.S. curbs on trade with Soviet-bloc Europe and Communist China [see p. 166E2]. Pineau, who also discussed NATO plans with Dulles, asked June 19 that the U.S. divert 6% of its foreign aid budget to a UN fund for underdeveloped nations to end growing East-West aid conflicts. [See p. 149B1]

Washington reports June 18 said that Dulles had received the Pineau aid plan coolly & would refer the trade questions to NATO's East-West trade control group in Paris [see p. 149E1]. Pineau disclosed June 18 that the USSR had sought to buy nonmilitary French jet transport planes & asked French aid in development of Russia's TV nets. [See p. 167C1]

Pineau told Dulles June 19 that France needed U.S. "understanding" of the "serious difficulties" in Algeria & the French determination "to surmount those difficulties alone" [see p. 199C2]. Pineau said Dulles had "agreed to regret" Soviet opposition to a UN resolution asking a mutually acceptable Arab-Israeli settlement [see p. 183C3]. Pineau indicated that he & Dulles also had discussed the supply of arms to Israel, expansion of Franco-American trade & French reluctance to attempt A-bomb manufacture. [See pp. 149C2, 27A2]

(Pineau, on his arrival in New York June 15, expressed French gratitude to the U.S. for "having liberated our country 12 yrs. ago [&] for having helped France to get back on her feet." He cancelled a 100-word prepared speech to the U.S. Senate June 19 because the Senate had adjourned before he arrived and Senate Pres. pro tem Walter F. George could not recall a quorum to hear the address.)

#### France, Germany Agree on Saar

Agreement on political integration of the Saar into West Germany by Jan. 1 1957 was reached in talks between

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Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & French Premier Guy Mollet in Luxembourg June 5. The treaty called for: dissolution of the Franco-Saarland customs & monetary union by 1960; France to receive ⅓ of the Saar's annual 16 million-ton coal output, 66 million tons of coal over 20 yrs. from the Warndt mines on the Saar-Lorraine border & an additional 24 million tons of coal from Germany over an unspecified period. [See Vol. XV, pp. 349B1-G2, 158F1]

A Bonn dispatch June 10 said the agreement called for creation of a joint Franco-German Comm. to ensure continued mutual Saar-Lorraine economic development. The commission would be empowered to act if French-Saar trade fell below the 1955 levels of 145 billion francs ($406 million) in French exports to the Saar & 70 billion francs ($196 million) in Saar exports to France. Agreement was also reported between the 2 nations on joint construction of a $130 million Moselle Grand Canal to link Ruhr coal & Lorraine iron ore.

## OTHER WORLD NEWS

### *Tito, Soviets Vow Friendship*

Yugoslav Pres. Marshal Tito, speaking in Dynamo Stadium in Moscow June 19, blamed "the sad thing that happened in 1948" [the Yugoslav-Soviet break] on "evil slander & distortion." He said that he & Soviet leaders now had "easily found a common language & mutual understanding." Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, in a speech to the same Dynamo Stadium crowd June 19, said that the Yugoslav-Soviet break had been "temporary" & "no power on earth is capable of dividing the Socialist countries." [See p. 191F3]

Tito told reporters at a Yugoslav Embassy reception for Soviet Govt. leaders in Moscow June 18 that ties had been resumed between the Yugoslav & Russian Communist Parties, and his Kremlin talks had brought "general agreement about future cooperation, not in the framework of any general organization, but in the form of bilateral cooperation" [see p. 126E-F1]. He noted that he had seen a "real change" in the USSR.

Tito refused to comment June 18 on Moscow rumors that he had sought licenses to build MIG jet fighters in Yugoslavia [see p. 158B2]. Tito visited the Black Sea resort of Sochi June 13-17 and said in a speech there June 17 that "I feel at home in the Soviet Union because we are part of the same family—the family of Socialism." [See p. 181F3]

(U.S. Dep. State Undersecy. Robert Murphy summoned Yugoslav Amb.-to-U.S. Leo Mates to the State Dept. June 14. Washington sources reported that Murphy expressed concern to Mates over Tito's statements in Russia & asked for clarification of Yugoslav policy toward the USSR. [See p. 193B1]

### *Algerian Dispute to UN*

13 Arab-Asian nations June 18 petitioned the UN Security Council for an immediate meeting to consider the "grave situation" & "grievous loss of life" in Algeria. Ceylon's Sir Senarat Gunewardene, spokesman for the 25-nation Arab-Asian UN bloc, said June 12 that the decision to ask UN action had been reached in a series of meetings since April [see p. 150C-D2] Signatories of the June 18 letter to the Security Council: Libya, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan & Thailand.

#### Syrian Scores U.S.

Syrian Amb.-to-U.S. Farid Zeineddine told U.S. Dep. State Undersecy. Robert Murphy "on behalf of all the Arab states accredited to the U.S." June 15 that the U.S. "is itself implicated" in the Algerian rebellion through the use of U.S.-equipped French NATO units. Zeineddine said that while "the U.S. is not a colonial power it is coming to be regarded as supporting colonialism indirectly." [See p. 99E2]

#### Algerian Leader States Terms

Algerian nationalist leader Ferhat Abbas specified these "minimum conditions" for a peace settlement based on a "free Algeria" in a Swiss interview for the Stockholm newspaper *Expressen* published June 13 [see p. 150B3]: (1) Recognition of Algerian sovereignty & independence; (2) formation of a Provisional Algerian Govt.; (3) civil rights to be guarded during transition by an Intl. Comm.; (4) general elections under intl. control. French sources in Paris said June 13 that the terms had been offered previously & still were unacceptable. [See pp. 175A2, 167D1, 127B3]

(The Cairo newspaper *Al Gomhouria* said June 8 that an emissary of French Premier Guy Mollet had contacted Algerian rebel Hq. in Cairo in an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate a settlement calling for internal Algerian autonomy, a cease-fire to be followed by free elections under international control & a general amnesty for all rebels.) [See p. 136C2]

#### French Leaders Promise Solution

Mollet said June 17 that the rebellion & callup of French reservists to combat it had "injected hardship & anxiety into a large number of homes" but he expressed hope for a "complete righting" of the Algerian situation. French Pres. René Coty said June 17 at Verdum, on the 40th anniversary of the World War I battle there, that the Algerian campaign demanded "civic responsibility" from all French civilians. He promised Algeria "reforms which are necessary & which, we acknowledge frankly, have been awaited too long." [See p. 118D1]

Mollet said June 10, after the Socialist Party Natl. Council had backed his Algerian policies, that he would negotiate with rebel leaders for a cease-fire provided the talks were "direct & official." Ex-State Min. Pierre Mendes-France told Radical Party leaders June 8 that repression was forcing many pro-French Algerians to "take the road to Cairo." [See pp. 175D1, 150B3]

(The June 15 issue of the French CP newspaper *L'Humanite* was seized by the Govt. for having charged that a French Communist & Army deserter, Lt. Henri Maillot had been captured & then shot 15 mi. from Orleansville, rather than having been discovered among rebel dead in the area June 5. Several demonstrators & policemen were reported injured June 7 when 2,000 rioting Le Havre workmen tried to halt a train carrying reservists for Algeria.) [See p. 175B2]

#### Algerian Terrorists Executed

2 convicted Algerian terrorists, Zahana ben Mohammed, 30 & Ferradj Abdel Kader ben Moussa, 35, were guillotined by the French in Algiers June 19. They were the first of 38 rebels scheduled for execution after long delays & the first Moslems to be executed in the 18-mo. rebellion. Algiers reports June 19 said 100-200 rebels were under death sentence.

French military authorities reported 951 rebels killed, 568 captured & 25,250 suspects arrested in Algeria May 30-June 19. French casualties were listed as 5 officers & 20 soldiers killed, 4 soldiers wounded & 26 missing. 52 European & Moslem civilians were reported killed, 48 European & 7 Moslem civilians wounded during the period. [See p. 175E2]

***Korea.*** Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. members were expelled indefinitely from South Korea by the UN Command June 9 on grounds that its Czech & Polish members and the North Korean Govt. had frustrated the operation of the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement. A UN statement to the Reds in neutral Panmunjon May 31 said the UN command had submited 1,969 reports, North Korea only 162 on military matèriel during the armistice and that the Reds had not reported on the illegal movement of 400-500 warplanes—more than half jet fighters & bombers—into North Korea during the armistice. All 24 Polish, Czech, Swiss & Swedish NNSC officials in South Korea were flown to Panmunjom June 9. Red China denounced the UN action June 10 as placing "the entire Korean armistice under threat of being wrecked." A North Korean broadcast charged that the expulsion showed that the U.S. intended to bring new-type weapons & atomic arms into South Korea. [See p. 154D3]

***Cyprus.*** U.S. Vice Consul William Pierce Boteler, 26, was killed & 3 other U.S. consular workers injured June 18 in Nicosia by a Cypriot terrorist bomb thrown into a restaurant in the Greek section of the city. It was the first killing of an American in the 14 mos. of Cypriot violence. The U.S. State Dept. June 19 denounced Boteler's killing & called Cypriot violence "blind & senseless." [See P. 82C-D1] . . . 19 British soldiers were burned to death & 68 injured June 18 when forest fires of unknown origin swept the Troodos Mts. during a British drive against EOKA terrorists under Col. George Constantine Grivas. [See p. 159A2]

## THE PRESIDENT

### Confers With Adenauer

Pres. Eisenhower, recuperating at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington after an intestinal operation, conferred for 10 minutes June 14 with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, 80, & U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles. [See p. 198D2]

Dulles said afterwards that the President had "expressed his very great hope that action could be taken which would promote the liberation of the 17 million Germans that are now held under Soviet Communist rule & their reunification with Germany. That was the substantive point which the President himself brought up and which was the principal topic of conversation." [See p. 41F3]

(Pres. Eisenhower, in a June 16 message to Dr. Theodor Heuss, West German President, declared German reunification "essential to the development of friendly & cooperative relations between the Western nations & the Soviet Union." Mr. Eisenhower, writing on the eve of the 3d anniversary of East Zone German uprisings against the Soviets, held that "so long as unity in freedom is withheld from [Germany] . . . there can be no permanent security in Europe.") [See Vol. XIII, p. 194J]

Adenauer expressed amazement that Mr. Eisenhower looked & talked so well and participated "so vividly in the discussions." He said the President's physician had explained "this miracle" by calling Mr. Eisenhower "a healthy organism which offers the best foundation to overcome any obstacle of this kind." (After the meeting, Adenauer flew to New York.)

### Recovery Progresses Well

Pres. Eisenhower's doctors reported in the 2d week after his operation that his recovery continued to be "satisfactory." Mr. Eisenhower, who had been fed intravenously since his operation, was given a little beef broth—the first post-operational food taken by mouth—June 13. He started on soft foods June 16. The stomach drainage tube was removed from his nostril June 13, and the doctors said June 15 that "normal physiological activity of the intestinal tract has been restored."

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told reporters June 14, after consulting with Mr. Eisenhower's physicians, that the doctors thought recurrence of his ileitis was unlikely. Dr. Isidor S. Ravdin, one of the surgeons who operated on Mr. Eisenhower, told reporters June 19 that he had "never seen recurrence in a patient the age of the President."

The question was raised as a result of published reports & medical opinions that ileitis, a disease of unknown cause, recurred frequently—the experience of different doctors ranging from 30% recurrence to 70%. It was pointed out, however, that ileitis was found most frequently among younger people and that it was in the young group that most recurrences were experienced. Hagerty June 19 read a statement authorized by 3 of Mr. Eisenhower's doctors—Ravdin, Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, commander of Walter Reed Hospital & the surgeon who performed the operation, and Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, the President's personal physician—which said the doctors "have no intention of engaging in controversy with other doctors who have no personal knowledge of this case." [See p. 192A-B3]

#### Performs Minor Duties

Mr. Eisenhower, as his physical condition improved, began to perform more & more routine duties, conferred with Admin. aides and received visits from West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer June 14 [see col. 1] & Vice Pres. Nixon June 18.

The President worked for 30 minutes June 13, signing 27 documents, including: (a) the $424,664,100 Interior Dept. appropriations bill [see p. 194B2]; (b) a bill (S3515), approved by the Senate May 31, to provide mortgage insurance on homes of essential employes of military research & development installations & contractors for military projects; (c) a proclamation implementing tariff reductions negotiated at recent Geneva meetings of the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade [see p. 151G2]; (d) the nomination of Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Victor R. Hansen, 52, a Republican, to succeed Stanley N. Barnes as Asst. Atty. General in charge of the Justice Dept's Anti-Trust Div.; (e) papers concerning U. S. aid to friendly nations in developing atomic energy for peaceful uses. [See p. 183F1]

Mr. Eisenhower June 15 accepted the resignation of Education Comm. Samuel M. Brownell, 56, who had asked to be relieved of his $14,800-a-yr. job by Sept. 1 to become $30,000-a-yr. Supt. of Schools in Detroit (highest salary of a Michigan public official) [see Vol. XV, p. 419D1]. Other duties performed by the hospitalized President: June 18—nominated Marling J. Ankeny, 55, Republican safety director of the Bituminous Coal Operators Assn., to succeed John J. Forbes as Bureau of Mines director; nominated Frederick Payne of New York to succeed Howard F. Vultee as director of the Office of Economic Affairs for the U. S. mission to NATO & the European regional organization. June 19—signed a bill (HR2840) authorizing a $7½ million-a-yr. 5-yr. program to develop public library service in rural areas. [See p. 194C1]

### Plans Youth Fitness Council

Pres. Eisenhower announced June 19 that he planned to establish a President's Council on Youth Fitness and a President's Advisory Com. on the Fitness of American Youth to find ways to improve the mental, physical & recreational activity of young Americans. The announcement was read by Vice Pres. Nixon at the closing session of the 2-day President's Conference on Fitness of American Youth, which was held at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. Formation of the 2 new bodies had been recommended by the 150 representatives of national organizations who attended. [See Vol. XV, p. 320B3]

## CONGRESS

### Senators Restore Foreign Aid

The Senate Forgn. Relations Com. voted, 9-5, June 14 to restore $600 million of the $1 billion the House had cut from Pres. Eisenhower's $2.925 billion foreign military aid request. Next day the committee agreed to restore $100 million cut by the House from the economic aid request, and the committee June 18 voted, 13-2, to aprove the revised bill (HR 11356), which would authorize $4,457,575,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1957—a total that still was more than $400 million below the Admin.'s original request. [See pp. 192F3-193A2]

Restoration of the $600 million in military aid funds was voted June 14 after the committee, by an 8-4 vote, rejected a proposal of Sen. Theodore F. Green (D., R. I.) to restore the full $1 billion. Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), on whose motion Green's $1 billion proposal was defeated, offered the $600 million substitute. Vote on both proposals:

**To restore $1 billion: 2 Dems.**—Green & Walter F. George (Ga.); **2 Repubs.**—H. Alexander Smith (N. J.) & Homer Capehart (Ind.). **Vs. restoring $1 billion: 5 Dems.** J. Wm. Fulbright (Ark.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Wayne Morse (Ore.) & Russell B. Long (La.); **3 Repubs.**—Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.), Wm. Langer (N. C.) & Knowland.

**To restore $600 million: 6 Repubs.**—Geo. D. Aiken (Vt.), Capehart, Knowland, Hickenlooper, Smith & Alexander Wiley (Wis.); **3 Dems.**—Green, George & Sparkman. **Vs. restoring $600 million: 4 Dems.**—Fulbright, Long, Mansfield & Morse; **one Repub.**—Langer.

Fulbright, Mansfield & Morse, longtime backers of foreign aid, voted against the 2 proposals because, they claimed, the aid program overemphasized the military. Green said his amendment was couched in terms to make it clear to Americans that foreign aid "actually [was] strengthening the American military system." It provided that $925 million could be spent for military aid without restrictions and that an additional $1.6 billion would be spent to buy new equipment for U.S. armed forces to replace "equipment & materials of a corresponding value" which would be turned over to the nation's allies.

The committee June 14 also voted to restore $15 million cut by the House from the $30 million requested for aid to Yugoslavia. The President, however, would have 90 days to decide whether to continue to give aid to Yugoslavia. [See p. 199C-G1]

The $100 million restored by the committee June 15 was for a special Presidential fund for Asian economic development.

Only Langer & Long voted June 18 against the aid bill as it finally was approved by the committee.

The committee, by 9-4 vote June 16, refused to add to the bill an Admin.-opposed rider by Green to require import quotas on agricultural com-

modities & products produced in U.S.-aided countries if there were a surplus of these commodities in the U.S. This restriction had been aimed largely at Japanese textiles competing with New England products.

#### Aid Proposals Argued

State Secy. Dulles warned the Senate Appropriations Com. June 19 that failure to approve adequate aid funds "would lead our allies to relax their efforts and weaken the entire structure of the free world alliance at a time when resoluteness offers bright prospects of achieving solid results." The committee released an abstract of Dulles' testimony which he said stressed "the wisdom of helping Yugoslavia so long as it seeks to maintain genuine independence."

The House Forgn. Affairs Com. had suggested May 26 that "a substantial amount" of arms scheduled for Europe should be sent elsewhere until Europe's defense plans were "clearer." Some "prosperous" Western European nations were criticized for a defense letdown.*

10 pro-Eisenhower GOP Senators (no members of the Senate Republican leadership included) urged June 13 against "a severe cut" in foreign aid. "Not greater strength but weakened allies & lessened defenses, not tax cuts but increased defense expenditures will be the eventual result of drastic impairment of the mutual security program," they said.

Signers of the statement: Gordon Allot (Colo.), Geo. H. Bender (O.), Prescott Bush (Conn.), Clifford P. Case (N. J.), Jas. H. Duff (Pa.), Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), Irving M. Ives (N. Y.), Thos. H. Kuchel (Calif.), Frederick G. Paine (Me.) & Wm. A. Purtell (Conn.).

### More AF Funds Voted

The Senate Appropriations Com. voted, 13-12, June 18 to add $1.16 billion to Pres. Eisenhower's request for fiscal 1957 Air Force appropriations. The vote: 10 D. & 3 R. vs. 9 R. & 3 D. This increase, plus other sums added by the Senate committee, would raise the AF total to $16.8 billion and the total in the military appropriations bill (HR19986) to $34,983,-734,000.

The AF increase, proposed by Chrmn. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.) of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that held hearings on the matter, earmarked $800 million for plane procurement. Priority was to go to the B-52 long-range 8-jet heavy bomber (at $8 million for a single B-52). $200 million of the increase was for base construction, $100 million for research & development.

A $33,635,066,000 defense appropriation—$512,784,000 less than the President's request—had been approved by 377-0 House vote May 10. Earlier May 10 the House, by 222-156, had defeated a Democratic proposal by Rep. Daniel J. Flood (Pa.) to add $1 billion for B-52s. [See p. 152E3]

Pres. Eisenhower, opposing more funds for long-range bombers, had said at his press conference May 9 that the U.S. was "trying in every way to disperse forces that can be attacked by the enemy" and therefore was spending "billions to build & sustain" overseas bases. But these bases, he said, cut down the need for long-range bombers. [See p. 153C-D1]

Defense Secy. Wilson told reporters May 15 that carrier-based Navy bombers had a strategic mission "in some areas" and have had an advantage over AF long-range bombers in some respects because carriers could be closer to targets than land bases could. He said the U.S. had developed H-bombs small enough for use by light Navy bombers. [See pp. 152C3-153A1]

#### Senate Testimony Conflicts

Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas told the Chavez Senate Appropriations Subcom. May 10 that there were "few important targets in the world that the Navy . . . could not reach with atomic weapons."

Gen. Nathan B. Twining, AF Chief of Staff, told the subcommittee May 11, however, that "the amount of striking power" carrier bombers "could contribute to the strategic air offensive . . . is small." He said he thought U.S. military might was great enough to deter a Soviet attack on the U.S. "this year." Twining told the subcommittee May 15 that "people above me" had cut $272 million from his proposal for funds for bases. He said he would have requested more money also for research & development & for higher pay for technicians. He said that although $1.3 billion had been requested for AF construction for fiscal 1957, an additional $3 billion would be needed if necessary bases, the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line & other essential installations were to be completed by June 30, 1958. [See p. 114B-C1]

Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Strategic Air Command chief, testified before the subcommittee June 11 that SAC needed $3.8 billion a year more than it was getting to keep up with USSR air power. The subcommittee June 19 released testimony in which LeMay warned that the U.S. had "delayed too long" in building an air fleet "required to meet the Soviet threat in 1960." He called the 137-wing goal "obsolete." [See p. 177E2]

The subcommittee June 12 released secret May 10 testimony of Maj. Gen. Lee B. Washbourne, Asst. Chief of Staff for AF Installations, who had said the base-building program for B-52s was lagging behind the B-52 delivery schedule. In additional May 10 testimony released June 13, Lt. Gen. C. S. Irving, Deputy Chief of Staff for AF production, revealed that the AF planned to have 600 B-52's by 1959. [See p. 153A-B1, D1]

### TV Monopoly Charge Denied

Charges that the 2 biggest TV networks had an "economic stranglehold" on the industry were denied by CBS Pres. Frank Stanton June 12-13 & NBC Pres. Robert Sarnoff June 14 before the Senate Commerce Com.

The charges had been made Apr. 29 by Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.) in a report entitled "The Network Monopoly." Citing FCC data, Bricker said that in 1954 CBS, NBC & their 8 wholly-owned stations had before-tax net profits of $41,413,902 or about 46% of the entire industry's* net income & a return of 99% on their reported total investment. The competing networks, ABC & DuMont, reported losses in this period, Bricker said. He urged federal regulation of the networks and warned that otherwise small stations unable to obtain their programs might go bankrupt.

Stanton told the committee June 12 that in 1954 CBS earned 28% of the TV industry's profits whereas in other fields a big company might earn from 33% to 75% of its industry's profits. He said that in 1955 network TV received only 9.8% of national advertising revenues (expenditures on TV advertising totaled about $1 billion) and that CBS received only 20% of this 9.8%. He said networks must be "big" to do their jobs and pointed out that CBS planned to spend $5 million and use 300 staff members on the national political conventions.

Sarnoff said June 14, in a clash with Bricker, that "competition" made it "impossible" for networks to "exercise arbitrary authority" over affiliated stations or advertisers as charged by Bricker. Sarnoff said NBC lost money 5 of its 9 years and that cumulative profit for the period was $2,315,000.

#### TV Campaign Costs Deplored

ABC Pres. Robert E. Kintner told the committee June 15 that he thought the monopoly charges resulted from the scarcity of TV channels.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) told Kintner that Congress might pass "drastic legislation" unless something were done about the high cost of political telecasts. Magnuson warned against a situation in which "the candidate with the most money" would "have the most use of the best means of campaigning." Kintner, however, opposed extending the "equal time" requirement to mean that candidates unable to pay would get free time. He pointed out that such time was expensive, not free, to the network, which in effect would subsidize candidates or parties concerned. [See p. 101B3]

Officials of 7 TV stations testified June 18 that network competition was keen and that Govt. control would be harmful rather than helpful. [See Vol. XV, pp. 68E1, 63A1]

*House Forgn. Affairs Com. Chrmn. James P. Richards (D., S. C.) had accused Britain, France & West Germany of slackening defense efforts, but the committee mentioned no names in its accusation.

*The industry included 4 networks & 410 stations.

### Green Sets Senate Age Record

**Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D., R. I.) reached the age of 88 years 8 months & 15 days June 17 and thereby became the oldest member ever to serve in the Senate. The previous mark had been set by Sen. Justin Smith Morrill (R., Vt.), who died Dec. 28, 1898 at the age of 88 years 8 months & 14 days. The oldest member to serve in Congress was the late Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D., N. C.), whose final term ended Jan. 3, 1953 when he was 89 years one month & 26 days old. [See Vol. XII, p. 55N-P]**

## LABOR

United Steelworkers of Amer. Policy Com., meeting in New York June 18, authorized a national steel strike by 650,000 steelworkers at midnight June 30 unless an acceptable company plan was offered before that deadline. The union had rejected an offer from U.S. Steel, Bethlehem, & Republic of a 5-yr. no-strike contract with fixed annual wage increases, a 52-wk. unemployment pay plan, premium pay for Sunday work, increased premiums for work on 2d & 3d shifts, improved insurance & pension benefits, an additional paid holiday & increased vacation pay. The companies said June 15 their package offer woul be equivalent to a 17-2/3¢ hourly raise the first year, increasing to 65¢ an hour the 5th year. The union refused to sign a 5-yr. agreement and indicated a preference for a one-year contract. It said June 15 that the company's offer contained only a 6¢ hourly wage increase, plus fringe benefits to make the package average 28¢ an hr. over a 5-yr. period. The Wage Policy Com. denounced the wage raise & new benefits offered as "shockingly inadequate," but did not specify its demands. [See p. 161E3] . . . **New York Transit Authority** June 18, was granted a temporary injunction by a N.Y. Supreme Court against the Motormen's Benevolent Assn.'s threat to strike the NYC subways at midnight June 19. MBA members had staged a wildcat strike June 15 that crippled the city's subways for more than 9 hours & inconvenienced 750,000 riders. The strike was begun by the dismissal of 2 (MBA) motormen who refused to make runs during which the subway supervisory workers would prepare to operate trains in event of a June 19 strike. The unaffiliated MBA, a rival of Michael J. Quill's AFL-CIO Transport Workers Union, claimed a membership of 2,000 of 3,200 motormen.

## FOREIGN

***Netherlands.*** Queen Juliana June 16 reappointed Labor (Socialist) leader Willem Drees as premier of a coalition Dutch Govt. following Parliamentary elections June 13. Returns on 5,730,000 ballots gave the Labor Party 1,871,990 votes (33.29% of the total cast), Roman Catholic People's Party 1,815,242 (31.69%). Labor won 34 seats, Catholics 33 in the 100-member Lower House. Catholics won 17 seats, Labor 15 in the 50-member Upper House. The Communist strength in the Lower House dropped from 6 to 4 seats on 4.75% of the popular vote (vs. 6.16% in 1952). The Free Enterprise Party for Freedom & Democracy retained 9 seats in Parliament on an 8.77% popular vote (vs. 8.83% in 1952). [See Vol. XV, p. 194C2] . . . The Dutch Govt. issued a denial June 15 of rumors (first carried in the West German news weekly *Der Spiegel* June 11) of a constitutional crisis, impending abdication, or a possible divorce between Queen Juliana and her husband, Prince Bernhard, due to controversy over the Queen's association with Miss Greet Hofmans, 61, a faith-healer employed by the Queen to treat partially-blind Princess Marijke (Maria Cristina). [See p. 148G3] . . . The body of Anton A. Mussert, Dutch Quisling executed in 1946, was reported stolen by grave robbers June 17. [See Vol. VI, p. 147E]

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**Queen Elizabeth II** of Britain & the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Stockholm June 8 for a 3-day official visit with King Gustaf Adolf VI—first British royal visit to Sweden in 50 yrs. They were joined by Princess Margaret June 11 & remained in Stockholm informally until June 18 as visitors to the Olympic equestrian games [see p. 204F1]. (Britain & Sweden announced June 9 the signing of a pact to promote tourism & trade through reciprocal health & other social security benefits for nationals of one country visiting or living in the other.) Queen Elizabeth's annual Birthday Honors List issued May 31 made Lord Cherwell [see Vol. XIV, p. 214D2] a viscount. Made barons: Prof. Sir Henry Cohen (surgeon), Lt. Gen. Sir Ronald Morce Weeks (retiring Vickers, Ltd. chairman), Alderman Cuthbert Ackroyd (Lord Mayor of London). Others among the 2,000 persons honored: Forgn. Office Undersecy Ivone Kirkpatrick was knighted; Shakespearean actress Peggy Ashcroft was made a dame; historian Arnold J. Toynbee was made a member of the untitled Order of the Companions of Honor [see p. 140G3]. The Queen invested Sir Anthony Eden, 59, Earl Attlee, 73, & the Earl of Iveagh, 82, as Knights of the Garter (to which only 917 men had belonged since the order was established in 1348) in Windsor June 18. [See p. 121A2]

**Czech** Light Industry Min. Alois Malek, Culture Min. Ladislav Stoll & Prosecutor-Gen. Vaclav Ales, all regarded as Stalinists, were dismissed June 15. Prague radio reported more autonomy granted the regional Slovakian Govt. & the abolition of a number of Govt. agencies, including the one that governed church affairs. The Communist Party rebuked Czech writers & college students June 15 for using "anti-Stalinism" as a basis for criticizing the regime & communism generally. The CP newspaper *Rude Pravo* reported June 18 that maximum prison terms under Czech law beginning next year would be 25 yrs. instead of life, with the death penalty retained for worst crimes. An exoneration of Herman & Noel Field as collaborators with the late Rudolf Slansky (executed in 1952 as a traitor) was issued June 11 by Czech CP First Secy. Antonin Novotny. [See pp. 178B-D1; 104D3] . . . **Hungarian** Archbishop Joseph Groesz denied June 8 a Vatican report that Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty had been rearrested for defiance of the Hungarian Govt. [See p. 178B2] . . . **Polish** Govt. announced June 18 that a number of Polish security officials had been purged & tried for "applying or tolerating illegal methods of investigation." [See p. 186G1-B2]

## LATIN AMERICA

***Argentina.*** Gen. Raúl Tanco, who took a major part in the June 10 Perónist revolt, was granted political asylum June 14 by Haitian Amb.-to-Argentina Jean Brierre. Tanco & 6 followers were abducted from the ambassador's home by armed men the same night but were freed later on orders of Pres. Aramburu who declared that Tanco was entitled to asylum. Martial law was ended June 13 & death sentences lifted. Revised number executed for the revolt stood at 38 June 14. [See p. 194A3]

***Bolivia.*** Vice-Pres. Hernán Siles Zuazo, 42, of the Natl. Revolutionary Movement was elected Bolivian President June 17. Incomplete returns June 18 gave the incumbent NRM 402,246 votes vs. 108,205 for the Fascist-oriented Bolivian Socialist Phalange. (The Communist Party, which polled 5,854 votes, & the Trotskyite Revolutionary Workers, who polled 1,006, both failed to achieve the necessary 4% vote to maintain party status.) Over 1 million persons voted in the elections as against 150,000 who voted in 1951. Women & illiterate Indians were permitted to vote for the first time. Phalange Presidential candidate Oscar Unzaga de la Vega withdrew from the election June 15 & charged it had been fixed. [See p. 123E2]

***Brazil.*** Senate majority leader Ernani do Amaral Peixoto was confirmed as Amb. to the U.S. June 15 replacing João Carlos Muniz, who was transferred to Buenos Aires. . . . University students in Rio de Janeiro returned to classes June 11 after a week-long strike against a raise in transportation fares. Fares were reduced as the students demanded. Tanks & armored cars patrolled the city May 31 after Pres. Juscelino Kubitschek ordered Army, Navy and AF units to put an end to the riots. [See p. 162D2] . . . The U.S. Export-Import Bank agreed June 5 to provide the Brazilian Natl. Steel Co. with a $35 million loan for construction of the Volta Redonda mill. [See p. 55D-E2]

***Chile.*** Pres. Carlos Ibáñez del Campo June 4 appointed Jorge Aravena as Agri. Min. & Dr. Alberto Araya Lampe as Health Min. Appointed May 25: Forgn. Min. Osvaldo Saint Marie (replaced Enrique Barbosa, who resigned). Reappointed: Lands Min. Santiago Wilson, Labor Min. Raul Barrios. [See p. 55F2]

***Trinidad.*** Chancellor of the Exchequer Harold MacMillan announced June 14 in London that the British Govt. would be willing to sell the Trinidad Oil Co. to the Texas Co. of the U.S. for $178 million offered. The proposed sale had provoked much controversy in Britain, with opponents charging that it would help the U.S. gain dominance over British Empire oil resources. MacMillan said the Govt. would approve the sale only if the Texas Co. agreed to (1) maintain existing marketing arrangements, (2) use Trinidad firms for work on production & refining, (3) operate at full capacity, (4) intensify oil exploration, (5) train local personnel for

high positions & avoid racial discrimination. [See p. 71C1]

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**Org. of Amer. States Council** in Washington June 15 postponed indefinitely a meeting of 21 American presidents (scheduled for June 24-26 in Panama) because of Pres. Eisenhower's illness. [See p. 192B3]

## ECONOMICS

**U.S. statistical reports:** The industrial production index dropped one pt. during May to 142% of the 1947-49 average (vs. 143 in April, 141 in March, 143 in February) due to a 20% auto production cut & reduced activity in the steel industry (by Fed. Reserve Bd. June 15). [See pp. 202A1, 114B3] . . . Construction spending was at an annual rate of $43.6 billion & private housing starts at an annual rate of 1.1 million units during May (by Fed. Reserve Bd. June 15). [See p. 155G1] . . . Weekly earnings of factory workers averaged $78.40 during May—unchanged from April (by Fed. Reserve Board June 15). [See p. 179F1] . . . Employment rose to 65 million in May (within 500,000 of the Aug. 1955 record) and unemployment remained steady at 2,564,000 in May (by Commerce Dept. June 7). [See p. 161F3] . . . Personal income rose in April to the record annual rate of $317 billion (vs. $315.2 billion in March, $313.3 billion in February) & agricultural income rose to an annual rate of $14.6 billion in April (by Commerce Dept. June 5). [See p. 146D1] . . . Corporate mergers in 1955 totaled 846 (most in 5 yrs.) with 689 carried out by manufacturing & mining industries (by Fed. Trade Comm. June 17). [See Vol. XV, p. 258E2] . . . N. Y. office pay rates rose 27.1% in 5 years from $49.50 to $63 a week avg. for stenographers), while factory work pay increased 19.6% & the cost of living 2.9% in the city (by Fed. Bureau of Labor Statistics June 17). . . . All but 1.3 million of the 38.3 million married couples in the U.S. maintain their separate households, and families (2 or more persons related by blood or marriage) totaled 42.8 million in the U.S. this year (by Census Bureau June 13). [See Vol. XV, p. 273G3] . . . U.S. businesses increased by 63,000 firms last year to a total of 4,252,000 (by Commerce Dept. June 19). [See p. 31E1]

## MEDICINE

**Natl. Cancer Inst.** statistical study made public June 16 said the entire U.S. cigarette-smoking population "appears to be subject to the same high risk of lung cancer which was found in earlier studies of selected groups of smokers & non-smokers." The finding was based on a survey of 40,000 persons throughout the U.S. taken for the NCI by the Census Bureau in 1955. The NCI report also said: lung cancer's higher incidence in urban than in rural areas indicated "multiple environmental factors in lung cancer"; lung cancer was 5 times more prevalent among males than females—"the highest sex ratio known for any major disease." [See p. 186D3] . . . **Salk anti-polio vaccine's** free distribution should be stopped according to a resolution passed by the Amer. Med. Assn.'s House of Delegates at the AMA convention in Chicago June 13. The resolution held that the Govt. program entailed unnecessary federal spending & interference in medical practice. The AMA asked that the vaccine be distributed entirely through the regular commercial channels [see p. 195D2]. The British Health Ministry reported June 8 that 2 of 200,000 British children innoculated with a new British anti-polio vaccine had contracted the disease. The report said it was believed that the 2 stricken had been infected before their vaccinations. [See Vol. XV, p. 243G1] . . . **Poison ivy vaccine** developed in 1945 by Dr. Charles Dawson of Columbia U. (NYC) was reported June 15 to have worked successfully in tests at the U. of Pa. . . . **Hiroshima** (Japan) held welcoming ceremonies June 17 for 9 young women returning home after undergoing plastic surgery the past year at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York for disfiguring scars inflicted on them by the 1945 atomic bomb explosion. 15 others remained under treatment in New York. Another died of a heart attack while undergoing treatment. The rehabilitation program was organized by *Sat. Review of Literature* ed. Norman Cousins, the N. Y. Friends Center & Mt. Sinai physicians. [See Vol. XV, p. 164D3]

## RELIGION

**United Presbyterian Church of N. Amer.'s** 168th Gen. Assembly, meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., voted by 189-64 June 16 in favor of merger with the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., subject to approval by 2/3 of the UPC's individual presbyteries. The merger would be effective in June 1958. The UPC Gen. Assembly also voted approval June 18 of racial integration in all church-controlled & church-related institutions. [See p. 179D2] . . . **Avery R. Dulles,** 38, son of U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in the Society of Jesus June 16 in a ceremony at Fordham U. (NYC) conducted by Francis Cardinal Spellman. Avery Dulles, who like his family had been a Presbyterian, became a Roman Catholic in 1940 while a student at Harvard Law School. Secy. & Mrs. Dulles attended his ordination.

### NEW YORK THEATRE

**Opened**

**Carmen Jones.** Revival of Oscar Hammerstein's adaptation of "Carmen." Music by Georges Bizet adapted by Robert Russell Bennett. Staged by Wm. Hammerstein. Presented by NYC Center Light Opera Co. With Muriel Smith, Reri Grist, William DuPree, Delores Martin, Jimmy Randolph. May 31 at City Center for limited run. (7-0-0) §

**The Littlest Revue.** Revue with lyrics & music by Ogden Nash, Vernon Duke, John LaTouche. Sketches by Nat Hiken, Billy Friedberg, Eudora Welty. Staged by Paul Lammers. Presented by T. Edward Hambleton & Norris Houghton by arrangement with Ben Bagley. With Beverly Bozeman, Joel Grey, Tammy Grimes, Dorothy Jarnac, Charlotte Rae & Larry Storch. May 22 at Phoenix. (2-4-1) Closed May 17 after 32 performances. §

**Shangri-La.** Musical based on James Hilton's novel "Lost Horizon" about group of plane-wrecked travelers who find peace in land like Tibet. Book & lyrics by Hilton. Music By Harry Warren, Jerome Lawrence & Robt. E. Lee. Staged by Albert Marre. With Dennis King, Shirley Yamaguchi, Harold Lang, Joan Holloway, Alice Ghostley, Jack Cassidy, Martyn Green. June 13 at Winter Garden. (1-1-5) §

**Closed**

**The Great Sebastians** June 2 (181 performances)
**The Lark** June 2 (229 performances)
**The Ponder Heart** June 23 (148 performances)
**Waiting for Godot** June 9 (59 performances)

§First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews: 3d figure—unfavorable reviews.

## OBITUARIES

**Jacques-Louis Dumesnil,** 74, French Navy Min. 1924, Marine Min. 1930, Air Min. 1931; June 15 in Paris.

**Gordon L. Edwards,** 71, ex-vice pres. & treas. U.S. Steel; June 14 in N. Y.

**Joseph Buell Ely,** 75, Dem. Gov. of Mass. 1930-34, anti-New Dealer who sought presidential nomination in 1944 in effort to split Dem. party & prevent FDR's 4th nomination; June 13 in Westfield, Mass.

**David P. Findling,** 47, assoc. gen. counsel of Natl. Labor Relations Board since 1947 who prepared defense in all legal tests of Taft-Hartley Act; June 14 in Washington.

**Frances M. Ford,** 102, children's story writer who claimed authorship of classic *Little Engine That Could;* June 15 in Philadelphia.

**George Donald Harrison,** 67, pres. of Aeolian-Skinner Organ Co., pipe organ designer; June 14 in New York.

**Samuel A. Horvitz,** 67, Ohio construction exec. who bought 2 newspapers in Lorain & Mansfield, O. because he disliked their editorial policy toward him (his *Loraine Journal* was cited by U.S. Supreme Court in 1951 for Sherman Anti-Trust Law violation); June 15 in Cleveland. [See Vol. XI, p. 398D]

**Maj. Maude Campbell Davison Jackson,** 71, chief of U.S. World War II nurses on Corregidor who chose internment to help care for prisoners; June 11 in Long Beach, Calif.

**Ruth Woodhull Lawrence,** 90, a founder of Natl. Soc. of Colonial Dames in N.Y., authority on Colonial families; June 14 in Astoria, N. Y.

**Dr. Ernst Leitz,** 85, pres. of Leitz Optical Works (mfrs. of Leica cameras); June 15 in Wetzlar, Germany.

**Adm. George D. Murray,** 66, cmndr. of carrier *Enterprise* during Japanese Pearl Harbor attack, of 1942 carrier task force in Pacific; June 18 in San Francisco of cerebral hemorrhage.

**Samuel A. O'Neal,** 56, Dem. Natl. Com. publicity dir. 1945-47, ex-Washington Bur. head for *St. Louis Star-Times;* June 17 in Washington.

**Frank A. Poor,** 76, founder of Sylvania Electric Products; June 17 in Wolfeboro, N. H.

**Leopold Seyffert,** 68, portrait painter; June 13 in Bound Brook, N. J.

**Dr. Jacob Shatsky,** 61, Polish-born Jewish historian, author of *History of Jews in Warsaw,* N.Y. State Psychiatric Inst. librarian; June 13, N.Y.

**Bob Sweikert,** 30, racing car driver, winner of Indianapolis 500-mile, AAA big-car races 1955; June 17 in Salem, Ind. when car crashed during race. [See Vol. XV, p. 187G3]

**Joseph F. Taylor,** 67, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. bd. chrmn., expres.; June 16 in Rochester, N.Y.

**Frances Toor,** 66 anthropologist, author of *Italian Fairy Tales for Children, Treasury of Mexican Folkways,* authority on Mexican folklore; June 16 in New York.

**Thomas John Watson,** 82, bd. chrmn. Intl. Business Machines Corp.; June 19 in New York of heart attack.

Watson developed IBM, world's leading developer, builder & marketer of computing achines, from the small Computing-Tabulating-Recording Corp., of which he became president in 1914. (Present IBM was established 1924.) Born Feb. 17, 1874, in Campbell, N.Y., son of lumber dealer; became piano - organ - sewing machine store salesman in Painted Post, N.Y. after taking business course at Elmira (N.Y.) School of Commerce. Joined Natl. Cash Register as salesman, rose to sales mgr. during 15 yrs. with NCR ending 1913. Developed as inspirational sales supervisor. Built IBM as firm stressing high standards of public service, employee compensation, technical & sales research, company "family spirit." Adopted word "think" as slogan for IBM personnel & posted it in sight of every employee. At his death IBM employed over 59,000 persons in 80 countries; firm grossed $629,510,998, netted $55,872,633 in 1955. Watson & IBM contributed heavily to philanthropic & public-spirited causes; he refused personal compensation on IBM's war contract work during World War II. He propagated slogan "World Peace Through World Trade," served as Intl. Chamber of Commerce pres., received World War II Medal for Merit from Pres. Truman 1947 for making "available to the Govt. the exclusive services of his highly trained personnel at great sacrifice to his own interests." As Columbia U. trustee, was a leader in efforts that resulted in Gen. Eisenhower's acceptance of Columbia presidency after World War II. Son Thos. J. Watson Jr., IBM pres. since 1952, succeeded him May 8 as IBM chief exec. Son Arthur K. Watson headed IBM's foreign subsidiary. [See pp. 180E3, 155C2]

Wide World
**WATSON**

**Vanderbilt Webb,** 65, Rockefeller Fndtn. atty. who helped found N.Y. law firm of Patterson, Belknap & Webb; June 17 in New York.

**Rader William Wilson Winget,** 50, AP business reporter; June 16 in Port Washington, N.Y. of heart attack.

## SPORTS

### Winners

**Equestrian Olympic Games** gold medal winners in Stockholm:

**3-day trials** June 12-14—(individual) Petrus Kastenman of Sweden, (team) Bertie Hill, Lt. Col. Frank Weldon, Laurence Rook of Britain; **Dressage Grand Prix** June 16—(individual) Henri St. Cyr of Sweden, (team) St. Cyr, Gehall Persson, Gosta Boltenstern of Sweden; **Grand Prix jumping** June 17—(individual) Hans Winkler of Germany, (team) Alfons Luetke-Westhues, Hans Winkler, Fritz Thiedemann of Germany. [See Vol. XII, p. 252D]

**Fencing:** U.S. championship winners in New York: saber team June 7—Salle Santelli; épée team June 8—Salle Csiszar; women's team June 9—Mrs. Maxine Mitchell, Mrs. Janice Romary; saber individual June 12—Dr. Tiber Nyilas; épée individual June 14—Abe Cohen; foils June 15—Sewall Shurtz. [See p. 88G1] . . . **Golf:** Cary Middlecoff, 35, won the U.S. Open championship for the 2d time with a score of 281 in Rochester, N. Y. June 15 [see pp. 196D1, 48B1; Vol. XV, 211D3]; Marlene Stewart, 22, Rollins College student of Fonthill, Ont., won the U.S. women's collegiate championship in Lafayette, Ind. June 16 [see p. 92C2]; Franklin G. (Fritz) Clement of Lake Forest, Ill., won the U.S. Seniors' Golf Assn. championship June 15 in Rye, N. Y. [See Vol. XV, p. 212A1] . . . **Horse racing:** D&H Stables' Needles, Dave Erb up, won the $119,650 Belmont Stakes in New York June 16, for $83,600 [see p. 172C1]. Charles Fritz's Sir Tribal, Tony Skoronski up, won the $57,700 Balmoral Turf Handicap at Washington Park, Chicago June 16, for $34,600. King Ranch's Dotted Line, Dave Gorman up, won the $53,150 Delaware Oaks in Stanton, Del. June 16, for $40,325 [see p. 196F1]. William Maybury's Galophone, Hugh Bell driving, won the $25,000 American Trotting Championship at Roosevelt Raceway, Westbury, N.Y., June 14, for $13,750. [See Vol. XV, p. 212B1] . . . **Rowing:** Cornell won the Intercollegiate Rowing Assn. championship for the 2d successive year June 16 in Syracuse, N. Y. [See p. 164G1] . . . **Tennis:** Althea Gibson of New York defeated Daphne Seeney of Australia and Luis Ayala of Chile defeated Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt in the men's & women's singles, respectively, June 15 in the West of England lawn tennis championships in Bristol [see p. 196G1]. The U.S. defeated England for the 20th straight time to win the Wightman Cup women's team matches in London June 18. [See Vol. XV, p. 275D3] . . . **Track & field:** Manhattan's Ken Bantum became the 3d man to put the shot more than 60 feet in the NCAA outdoor championships in Berkeley, Calif. June 15. UCLA won the NCAA team title. Parry O'Brien (AF) put the 16-lb. shot 61 ft. 4 in. in the Interservice Championships in Los Angeles June 15 to better his pending world record by 3 in. [See p. 132F2]

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**N.Y. Giant-St. Louis Cardinal** baseball player trade June 14: 2d-baseman Red Schoendienst, outfielder Jackie Brandt, pitcher Dick Littlefield & catcher Bill Sarni from St. Louis to New York for shortstop Alvin Dark, leftfielder-first baseman Carol (Whitey) Lockman, pitcher Don Liddle & Catcher Ray Katt. [See p. 196D2] . . . **Charlie Grimm** resigned June 16 as mgr. of the Milwaukee Braves. He was replaced by ex-Pittsburgh mgr. Fred Haney, a Braves coach. [See Vol. XV, p. 355G3; XII, 180C]

## MISCELLANEOUS

***Disasters.*** An estimated 2,000 persons were killed in a series of earthquakes in northern Afghanistan June 10-17, according to reports from Kabul radio heard in Lahore, Pakistan June 19. Many small villages were said to have been completely destroyed. [See p. 96B3] . . . 11 persons were killed & 140 injured June 14 when a Paris-Luxembourg Express train was derailed near Rheims. [See p. 72B3] . . . 9 persons were killed when a British RAF transport crashed June 15 in the Perak jungle of Malaya while dropping supplies to British security forces . . . 8 South Koreans were killed June 16 in Taegu when an ROK AF Mustang crashed into 3 houses after a mid-air collision with another Mustang.

***Crime.*** Mexican authorities reported June 13 in Mexico City the arrest of Mexico's 4 most-wanted narcotics dealers & seizure of 1½ tons of marijuana valued at $3 million. [See p. 164A3] . . . Ray John Barker, 12, confessed to Seattle police June 17 that he had strangled Kathryn Lane Ruoff, 4, daughter of Oregon State Rep. Richard Ruoff, after sexually attacking her . . . Claude Ingle, 47, & Bobby Ray Ingle, 23, white operators of the Bell Finance Co. in Andalusia, Ala., were charged June 15 with the murder of Bessie McDowall, 58, a Negro. Both men allegedly had gone to the home of Mrs. McDowell's nephew, Charlie C. Williams, 30, to collect a debt and in the ensuing altercation, Mrs. McDowell was shot accidentally . . . Robert D. Burns, 21, & William J. Cleary, 21, of Waltham, Mass. were arrested by NYC police June 19 after an armed chase and charged with the kidnapping & robbery in Boston of John T. Degnan Jr., 27, of Plandome, N.Y.

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**Dr. Milton Eisenhower,** 56, resigned as president of Pennsylvania State U. June 7 (effective by Dec. 31) for personal reasons. He said he did not plan to take a Govt. job. [See p. 169A1] . . . **Charlie Chaplin,** motion-picture comedian living in Switzerland, owes $1,1000,000 in back U.S. income taxes for 1953, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service reported June 15 in Los Angeles. [See Vol. XV, p. 71B1] . . . **Dr. Jonas E. Salk,** anti-polio vaccine developer, was given Guatemala's highest award, the Orden del Quetzal, June 13 in Pittsburgh. . . . **Mrs. Grace Li,** 29, forced to leave China by the Communist victory in 1948, arrived in New York from Costa Rica June 20 to be reunited with her husband, Dr. Pei-Chao Li of Washington. She had made several unsuccessful attempts to reach the U.S. and was finally aided by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) who arranged a visa.

**Birthday:** Adm. Nicholas Horthy, ex-Regent of Hungary now living in Estoril, Portugal, was 88 June 17.

**Married:** William Astor, 20, son of John Jacob Astor, 3rd, to Charlotte Ann Fisk, 20; June 16 in Green Bay, Wis. . . . Nella Fermi, 25, daughter of late Dr. Enrico Fermi, to Dr. Milton Weiner, 29; June 17 in Chicago. . . . Gretchen Wyler, musical comedy star, to Shepard Coleman, N.Y. musician; June 18 in Beverly Hills, Calif. . . . Crown Prince Abdul Illah, 41, nephew of King Faisal II of Iraq, to Huyam, 23, daughter of Sheikh Mohammed Alhaabid Amir Rabia; June 15 in Baghdad.

**Divorced:** Singer Jane Froman from pilot John Curtis Burn, who saved her life in 1943 air crash in Lisbon & married her in 1948; June 14 in Las Vegas, Nev. She charged desertion. [See Vol. XV, p. 72F3]